

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK

MONDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

A FITTING use has been found for the Belvedere. It is to be next, in fact it has been, turned into a place for Exhibition of Dolls. On the 23rd and the 24th instant there were doll-shows and there were prizes for the "best dressed dolls in fancy costume," "as a baby," "as a boy," and the competitors were classed under as those above and below 16. It is curious that during the absence of the distinguished occupant, the Belvedere dolls should degenerate so far as to be left to the management of boys and girls under sixteen.

ONE of the changes in the routine of work at the Calcutta High Court will be that the Insolvency Commissioner will sit on Saturday, instead of Wednesday as heretofore. Unlucky insolvents with Hindoo prejudices will find it rather uncomfortable to face a scrutinizing Commissioner on the *Barbela* of Saturday.

MR. CADY, the well-known Calcutta artist has, we learn, just now completed a successful portrait of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. It is now on view at the India Club and will be placed in the Albert Hall, with which the deceased was intimately connected.

WE are glad to see that the Indian Circus Company which have commenced operations on the *Maidan* are very successful in their efforts as caterers of pure and rational public amusement. A distinguishing feature of the Company is that all the artistes are Indians and that some of their performances are pronounced by Anglo-Indian Journalists as "quite worthy of a first-class European circus." Our athletes and acrobats have generally to lead a very idle life and degenerate for want of public patronage and encouragement. A new career has been now opened for them, and Babu Nobogopal Mitra, the promoter of the National Circus, and the organisers of the Indian Circus Company deserve thanks for demonstrating that not only can they develop their physical powers by athletic exercise, but can eke out a decent livelihood also.

It is reported that, as a part of the conciliatory programme of the British Government, the Queen's advisers have submitted the project of a royal visit to Ireland next year, and the suggestion is favourably entertained by her Majesty. The step, however, it should always be borne in mind, is not unaccompanied by danger, whatever the political effects may be.

BLACKWOOD and Sons will publish "England and Russia Face to Face in Asia; a Narrative of the Afghan Frontier Commission," by Lieutenant A. C. Yate, of the Intelligence Department, Government of India. The march of the Commission through Southern and Western Afghanistan, the topography of the country, and the character of the tribes are described with minuteness; and further light will, it is said, be thrown upon the affair of Panj Deh.

A statue of Liberty has been unveiled in New York amidst great popular demonstration. The spectacle was spoiled by rain. The statue is so large, that it was only possible to veil the head, and the effect was comic; the veil was tricolour, the statue being a gift of the French people.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE has been recently engaged in examining the officers of the High Court of Calcutta. The judges themselves having proved a bit too tough, even for the "betraying brother," the Commission had not possibly much choice left but to

appeal for help to the subordinate officers of the Court.

GENERAL WILKINSON will temporarily command the Allahabad Division on Sir Charles Gough's transfer to Oudh.

MR. J. WOOD-MASON, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, has been deputed to visit the silk districts of Bengal in order to inquire into the spread of *pebrine*. The presence of the disease has only recently been discovered, but it is believed to have done much damage.

TUESDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

IT is not then at the recommendation of the Finance Committee that the Madras Board of Revenue is to be abolished. The subject has been under consideration for several years, and Sir M. Grant-Duff, in a despatch to the Secretary of State some time ago, recommended its abolition. The reply from the Secretary of State has now been received, in which he has approved of the recommendation of the Madras Government, and the Board of Revenue will cease to exist from the end of the present year.

OFFICERS of the German army have been marrying to such an extent lately that it has been found necessary to issue more stringent regulations against improvident unions. Henceforth a Prussian Subaltern will not be allowed to take a wife unless his private income amounts to £125 a year, instead of only £90 as formerly, and Captains must possess £75 a year, instead of £30. What would the Subalterns of our Indian army think of such an order? Discipline of such a minute order is probably not known beyond the Russian, French, and German armies. The Horse Guards do not trouble themselves with the beards, whiskers and matrimony of the officers and privates. And yet the less the impedimenta the better for the efficiency of an army.

THE Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and the Earl and Countess of Annesley, arrived at Bombay by the mail steamer on Monday. Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, went on board to welcome them to the Government House, where they will remain during their stay at Bombay.

AN appalling volcanic outbreak is reported to have occurred at the island of Nina Foo, or as it is more generally spelled, Ninofu, in the Pacific. It was preceded by 24 hours of fearful thunder, lightning, and earthquakes more violent than had ever before been experienced within memory. Dreading an outbreak, the people left the six other villages on the island, and congregated at the native town of Futoo. During the whole of these 24 hours heavy shocks and violent earth tremors hardly ceased for an hour. This continued up to 31st August, when the subterranean fires burst through the earth-crust on the shore of the lake, and a vast column of flame shot up to a height of 2,000ft. It has since been reported that this column of fire was visible at Keppel Island, 100 miles distant. For ten days, from August 31 to September 10, the eruption continued with varying degrees of violence and the earthquakes and shaking scarcely subsiding for more than an hour at a time.

IT is said that the Imperial Government have refused certain fresh concessions asked for by the Nilgiri Railway Company, although the proposal was recommended by the local authorities. No railway is to be undertaken in India it seems, without a goodly supply of Government "concessions."

SOME Povidah merchants from the Ghuzni direction, who have come by the Goomal Pass route, say

that the Amir's troops have been beaten by the Gilzais; that the insurrection is rapidly swelling, and that some of the Amir's troops and artillery have treacherously gone over to the Gilzais; and are fighting against the Amir now. They say that the outbreak is a popular demonstration against the English alliance, led by religious fanatics, prominent among them being the sons of the late Moolah Mooski Alum, who caused Sir Frederick Roberts's force to be besieged at Sherpore during the last occupation of Cabul. People have been offended, it is said, at the reception accorded by the Amir to the Boundary Commission; they suspect sinister acts on his part. Other reports from private sources more or less confirm this. The Amir's authority seems to be very shaky.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan will preside at the next Sessions which will commence on the 3rd December next.

WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.

WE understand that Babu Promotho Nath Mitta has presented as a gift to the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation a portrait of the late Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, painted by him. The portrait has been accepted by Mr. Harrison on behalf of the Corporation, and it is to be hung up in the Chairman's room at the Municipal Office, where the meetings of the Town-Council are held. This tribute of respect to our illustrious predecessor from one of our countrymen is very graceful indeed.

IT is not yet known as to who succeeds Sir Charles Aitchison in the Punjab, though Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment was almost announced. Sir Lepel would be a sore infliction on the Punjabis. Mr. J. B. Lyall's name is frequently mentioned in this connection, and he is not an unlikely man.

MR. PHILLIPS, Standing Counsel, having returned from leave, resumed charge of his office from Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, his *locum tenens*, who had been officiating for him during his absence from Calcutta. Mr. Bonnerjee has discharged his onerous duties so well that he deserves some permanent recognition by Government of his worth, integrity and ability. This is not the first time that Mr. Bonnerjee has creditably officiated as the Standing Counsel of the Calcutta High Court.

THE European Police constabulary of Calcutta attached to the Reserve Force made an unexpected raid among some Chinese gamblers who were playing in a house in Damzen's Lane (Chinaparrah) and arrested no less than twenty-eight men belonging to that nationality, on Saturday before last.

AN actress, named Lottie Jackson, was charged at the Westminster Police Court the other day with being dressed in mail attire, and with assaulting Amy Dumas in a railway carriage. Her explanation was that she had got herself into this scrape through jealousy. She suspected the fidelity of the gentleman to whom she was engaged, and with the view of following him, and seeing in what company he got, she assumed the garb of a male. She was so far successful that she discovered that her suspicions were well founded. She found him paying attentions to two other young ladies, and followed him to the Railway carriage, where the *fracas* took place. Mr. D' Eyncort allowed her to be discharged.

CHAIRS of journalism have been created, and lectures on journalism are delivered, in certain English Colleges. No wonder, considering how journalism flourishes in England.

A MATCH factory had been in existence at Bombay for some time past. Lately it was in a rather neglected state, but since Mr. Goculdas Jogmohandas, a public-spirited citizen of Bombay, has taken up its management, the work has been showing decided progress. We are glad to read that the matches, produced by this factory at Bombay, compete favourably with those imported from Europe.

THE "Hindoo marriage Reform movement of the Western Presidency" promises to pass through a different and novel phase. Dewan Bahadur Roghunath Rao has, it is said, enlisted himself with the 'Reformers,' and he proposes the appointment of a representative Commission to decide what the Hindu law of marriage is, according to the logical interpretation of the *Shastras*, having due regard to the rules as to precedence. Will the reformers bind themselves to abide by the whole of the *Shastras* they cite in support of their case? A toper the other day quoted Manu in support of his debauchery and lewdness, and the verse cited certainly was in his favor. Some one whose name is tabooed in good society, is said to be fond of quoting the Christian Scriptures.

THURSDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

THE salary of the Prince of Bulgaria is equal to that of the Viceroy of India.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—It is, I believe, almost certain that the Marquis of Lorne will succeed Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, no matter which party is in power. This was practically agreed upon when Lord Dufferin's appointment was ratified, as at that time, strong efforts were made to get Lord Lorne the appointment. It is idle all to prophesy now what will happen three years hence. "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip" says the old adage.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* says that snakes do not pass over hair-ropes, and that hunters in the Far West always carry a hair-rope, eight or nine yards in length, which they surround themselves with, when compelled to sleep in the open air, secure in the knowledge that no snake will crawl over it. The efficacy of the hair rope may be tested here in India.

THE Presidency Commissioner is impartial and unprejudiced in his remarks on the progress of Local Self-Government in the division. He writes: "I fully agree with Mr. Forbes in thinking that the Commissioners, as a whole, show a decided interest in their work, and may be fairly accredited with a good average stock of practical common sense, with an honest desire to do their duty, while the frequent references made by them, and the readiness showed to comply with the suggestions, argue well for their willingness to listen to advice."

THE London correspondent of an Indian paper had an interview with Mr. Parnell. Being questioned on his opinion about Home Rule for India, Mr. Parnell said: "Certainly, I would have all component parts of the Empire manage their own internal affairs. I would also give the Natives an important voice in the matter of deciding peace or war, as for instance the war now being carried on in Burmah." Mr. Parnell holds a very hopeful opinion of the future of India. He said that he looked upon India of the future as the Great Ruling Power in the East. It was interesting to know the views of the leader of Irish agitation on the utility of political agitation in India, and being questioned on the subject, Mr. Parnell said: "Agitate as much as you like, but, if at all possible, stick to constitutional means." He expressed a hope that the Indian Home Rulers would be as successful as the Irish. Before parting, Mr. Parnell said that he might one day visit India.

MR. PLOWDEN, the Resident of Cashmere, has been enforcing the rule which forbids Europeans entering the service of his Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere without the sanction of Government. The clause in the treaty entered into between Lord Hardinge and Maharajah Golab Singh, forbidding the employment of Europeans, had been practically evaded by several Europeans, who took service, not with the Maharajah himself, but with the Maharajah's officials. These Mr. Plowden has rooted out, the Lahore paper says; "and

whatever their character, he has done wisely to take no exceptions; for the fewer unlicensed European hangers on at Native Courts, the better." The true motive, however, of getting rid of 'non-official' Europeans is to avoid ugly facts getting publicly it seems. It is not enough that intelligent Bengalis alone should be sent about their business.

THE *Indian Daily News* is very happy in its comparison of the utterances of His Excellency the Viceroy at Bombay and his doings at Simla. Our contemporary writes:—

"The Viceroy told the Bombay Corporation that it would be 'against the financial policy of the Government' to lend them the money required for the important public purpose of the Tansa Water Works. What became of the consideration for the financial policy of the Government, which is so marked at Bombay when the loan of a large sum to the Simla Municipality for the completion of their Town Hall was sanctioned,—a project that might have remained uncompleted until the Greek kalends without detriment to any serious public interest, while the additional water supply that the Tansa works will give us urgently needed at Bombay in connection with the elaborate scheme for improving the sanitation of the town? Where a building is wanted for Simla frivolities, the financial policy of Government can be put on one side; but where only a matter of Imperial interest is concerned (as the public health of a port like Bombay, through which all the European troops arriving at and leaving India, have to pass), it is put forward as an insurmountable bar to granting a reasonable request. "Look on that picture and on this."

FRIDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

MR. Vanderbilt's new steam yacht is described as "the finest yacht afloat." She may well be, seeing that the cost of constructing her was £130,000, and that by the time her owner takes his first cruise she will have cost him £250,000.

LAST year the experiments in the growth of mahogany seed by the Forest Department in Bengal were continued. Once more it was found that it would not germinate at Darjiling or Kurseong; but it proved fairly successful in the Terai. In the Buxar and Chittagong Divisions the seed germinated freely, but it was by no means successful in Chota Nagpore. In Chittagong also devidi and paper mulberry seedlings were very successful, but the India rubber plants proved a failure.

IT is sometimes well to be a Czar. Ordinary people, when they find that their uniforms or dress clothes have been left out of their portmanteaux, have to grin and bear it. Not so the Czar of all the Russias. At 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the day before the arrival of Prince William of Prussia, at the recent manoeuvres in Poland, the Czar discovered that his own Prussian uniform had been left at St. Petersburg. He called his valet and ordered him to have the uniform ready at 7 o'clock next morning. The valet at once telegraphed to St. Petersburg, from which a locomotive, carrying an Imperial courier and the precious suit of clothes, started at 6 in the afternoon. Fresh locomotives were waiting at Danaburg and Wilna to pick up the courier, and he performed the 589 miles in 13 hours, at the rate of 45 miles an hour all through. At 7 next morning, the Czar found his uniform ready for him, and he was able, in the costume of a Prussian officer, to welcome Prince William when he arrived at 8. This is said to be the quickest journey ever made in Russia.

A SHORT time ago the nephew of the most notorious thief in Warsaw was married, and in honour of the occasion a feast was provided for all the thieves of the Polish city. The police got wind of the gathering and prepared elaborate plans for a great capture. While the thieves were engaged in a quadrille word was given that the enemy was at hand. A great commotion followed, and before the numerous party could escape the officers of the law appeared at the door. The master of the ceremonies, as in duty bound, made a determined stand, drawing a dagger, and keeping the police at bay for a moment or two. Re-

sistance was however, vain. An entrance was forced by the armed officers, and the entire company was apprehended.

THE latest freak of fashion in London is for ladies to have a different dog for different costumes. The inconsolable widow in sable weeds is accompanied by a Landseer Newfoundland, while the maid who wears a golden brown silk carries a Skye of the same shade. As grey is now the ultra-fashionable colour, the blue Skye, which is an exquisite shade of grey, is the reigning favourite.

M. PASTUER has now treated 2,323 hydrophobia patients, only some half-a-dozen of whom have died. So runs the report; in reality the patients were not hydrophobes but persons who had been bitten by dogs and might have got hydrophobia. The quack doctor at Gondulpara near Serampur can produce much more favourable statistics of this kind.

SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE Jewish Almanac, just published, states that there are 5,400,000 Jews in Europe, 300,300 in Asia, 35,000 in Africa and 250,000 in America. The total Jewish population of the world is estimated at 6,300,000. What a lot of skinflints among them!

BOTH in this and the next month, says Zadkiel, in his Almanack for the current year, "India will suffer from both physical and political evils. As the month closes, we shall hear of martial disturbances in Afghanistan, and very sudden and startling events there; let the Government be prepared to act on an emergency; treachery is to be feared." In December, "in Scotland, Manchester, India and New York, disturbances will be witnessed; on the borders of India and in Afghanistan fighting will take place. In Russia violence will reign."

A NOVEL "rose dress" has just been made in Paris for an American belle, who wished for a toilet composed entirely of flowers. The skirt was made of 800 roses of different hues, and rosebuds, composed the bodice, while a veil of tulle, spotted with crystal drops, was thrown over the dress to imitate morning.

THE French are now reaping the splendid result of their enthusiastically undertaken colonisation schemes. The revenue of Tonquin for the coming year is estimated at £260,000: the expenditure at £1,760,000; leaving a deficit of £1,200,000.

THE spy mania has not ceased in France. A man has been arrested near Brest who had in his possession a compass, maps and topographical plans, and is believed to be a German officer in disguise. A regular inquiry into the case has been ordered by the Public Prosecutor.

THE *Temps* reminds Frenchmen that "it is useless to demand the evacuation of Egypt unless we are prepared for war in case of a refusal." The test of the Press declare the *Temps* is unpatriotic. The Press is also disgusted at the small results from M. Herbert's interview with the Emperor William.

ACCORDING to a report from Poona, the Duke of Connaught is not expected to take up the command of the Bombay Army before January.

AN octroi tax has long been in force in Benares, and its proceeds have been partly devoted to cover the cost of conservancy. But the present revenue does not seem to be sufficient for the purpose. The Municipality, therefore, is about to enforce a house tax of two rupees per annum upon every house or division of a house, irrespective of its value, which is connected with the city sewers, the main drains of which run into the river. As might be expected, the householders are strongly opposed to the measure. The good people of Benares are, in the meanwhile, straining hard to better their sewers, which are at present a disgrace to their city.

THE application of water-power in the planting districts to electric-machines so as to be utilised for tea factories and even for tramways is attracting much attention in Ceylon.

THE appointment of Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab will, on the 1st December, be abolished, and the office establishment transferred to the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1886-7)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 30th Inst., at 7 P. M.
Subject: Various kinds of Thermometers.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 2nd December at 7 P. M.
Subject: Lens.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on Friday, the 3rd December at 7 P. M.
Subject: Compounds of Sulphur.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Bala Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on Saturday, the 4th December.

Junior Class from 3 to 4 P. M.

Subject: Bismuth and Copper.

Senior Class from 4 to 5 P. M.

Subject: Water Analysis (qualitative).

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture Annas 4.

Only the regular students of the Association will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations. A separate fee of 4 annas will be charged for each demonstration.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

November 20th, 1886.

Honorary Secretary.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY TO THE TREASURY.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had an extremely bitter pill to swallow. When the Government of India, last spring urged upon their lordships the great importance of settling the silver question by international agreements, they pool-poohed the idea altogether. They told the Government in plain terms that its proposals were inadmissible, and that they could adopt no measures for summoning a new Monetary Conference, and that they saw no reason to depart from the instructions given to the Representative of England at the Monetary Conference which met at Paris in 1881. The instructions given to the English Delegate at that Conference, it will be remembered, were to the effect that "he would assist at the meetings of the Conference solely in order to be a medium of communication, and to afford information which the conference may require but with no power of voting." So long as Her Majesty's Government adheres to their policy there is no hope of the Exchange question being settled by international agreement. There can be no doubt whatever that it is only the opposition of England that stands in the way of such a settlement. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury consider it doubtful whether it is possible to maintain a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and then lay much stress on the practical difficulty of securing an international agreement on a sufficiently wide basis. But the Government of India in its despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 4th September last, has conclusively shewn that their lordships are greatly mistaken in their view. The proceedings of the Conference of 1881 prove to demonstration that the position taken up by the Treasury is utterly untenable. As the Government of India points out, France and the United States are the two nations whose influence, with the exception of that of England and India, would be the most powerful in maintaining the stability of the relative value of gold and silver. Before the assembling of the Conference of 1881 which was held at the instance of France and the United States, the two Governments had exchanged views on the subject, and they invited England to take part in the Conference. The object of the Conference, it was explained, was to consider and

adopt "a plan and system for the establishment by international Convention of the use of silver and gold as bi-metallic money at a fixed relative value between these two metals." It is thus clear that the Governments of France and of the United States considered the establishment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver quite practicable. At the Conference not only France and the United States but also Austro-Hungary, Italy and Holland declared themselves in favour of maintaining stability of the relative value of gold and silver. Germany seemed to be favourably disposed towards the scheme produced by the Representative of the United States at the Conference; but England showed no inclination to adopt it. Had she come forward to further the objects of the Conference, a fixed ratio between gold and silver would have been adopted five years ago. If only the opposition of England be removed, there would remain no obstacle to the establishment of an international agreement which could not be surmounted. Even allowing for the sake of argument that it should prove impossible to secure the establishment of a fixed ratio on a sufficiently wide basis to permanently maintain that ratio, there is no reason to doubt, as the Government of India justly remarks, that the active intervention of Her Majesty's Government would tend in that direction, and which would at any rate have the effect of mitigating existing evils, and of removing grave grounds of apprehension as regards the future.

The question whether India is a gainer or loser by the fall in the rate of exchange has for some part been vehemently discussed. The mercantile theory on the subject is that India has obtained such advantages from the fall in exchange as to wholly compensate her for the loss on the gold remittances of the Government of India. We will not consider here how far this theory is correct as the subject has recently been more than once discussed in these columns. But we agree with the Government of India that even, if for the sake of argument, it be admitted that the country, as a whole, has gained as much as she has lost by the fall in exchange, still a change is imperatively required in the interests of their Government. Sir Louis Mallet said at the Conference of 1881:—"Although we may, no doubt, look forward in the future to some re-arrangement of taxation when the depreciation of the coinage has produced its effect in a general rise of prices, and particularly in that of labour, we must wait a long time for that result; and meanwhile it would be impossible without serious political danger to propose new taxes based on considerations which the mass of the people would not be able to understand. But it is not only the actual loss which we have to think about; it is the absolute uncertainty which hangs about the future, and which prevents any serious or accurate calculation of the revenue and resources of Government." The Government of India has already imposed unpopular taxation, by reviving the income tax, and the future of Indian finance is as gloomy as it can well be. The Government cannot count, within any reasonable time, on such a growth of revenue as will enable it to meet the burden thrown on our finances in recent years by the fall in exchange. Then, we must not forget that the question of the establishment of a state ratio between gold and silver is of such world wide importance that it must be decided on broader grounds than the gain or loss of a single country. The Government of India observes:—"So far as regards the monetary standard, no country is, or can be, independent of the action of other countries. Apart from the dislocation of trade and industry caused by variations in the rate of exchange between the two standards not linked by a legal ratio, each country is at the mercy of others, which by adopting or discarding the gold or silver standard, can seriously prejudice the interest of that country which makes no change in the standard. England has made no change in the standard since 1816; but the result of the more extended use of gold

by foreign countries is certainly not less serious in its effect on the industries of England and the interests of the English people than in its effect in French and American industries and interests. The Government of India, like that of England, has made no change in the standard; yet the action of foreign nations has placed our finances in those perpetually recurring difficulties which are set forth in our despatch of 2nd February last, and threatens them with even greater disasters in the immediate future. The question of the monetary standard appears, therefore, to us to be pre-eminently one for settlement by international agreement. In no other way can a satisfactory or permanent settlement be effected; and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will abandon their attitude of absolute isolation, an attitude, which we venture to think, is both indefensible in theory, and in practice fraught with danger both to England and to India." We should very much like to know what the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have to say to justify their inaction in reply to the arguments so ably set forth in the passage we have quoted.

Their lordships, in replying to the Government of India's despatch of 2nd February last complained that Lord Dufferin and his colleagues had not definitely indicated the nature of the international agreement which should supply the solution of the silver question. This complaint has no legs to stand upon. The Government of India stated in plain and unmistakable language that the end to be arrived at was a stable ratio between gold and silver, and that the means for the attainment of this end was an international agreement between the countries interested in the question. Beyond this it was not then necessary to proceed. The Government of India says in the despatch under notice:—"What we consider essential in the interests of the finances of British India is the establishment of stability in the relative value of gold and silver, and the removal of the danger which hangs over the silver market from the existence of large quantities of over-valued silver money in the currencies of France, the United States and other countries. For the attainment of these ends, we propose generally the utilization of silver as currency to a greater extent than what is the case at present, as well as an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the making of both gold and silver coin a legal tender at a fixed ratio by a group of nations possessed of a metallic currency of sufficient extent to maintained that ratio permanently." M. Henri Cerunchi, the eminent French economist, has stated that to prevent the fall in exchange which is causing such heavy loss to India the old French par at 15½ must be restored. A change in currency is doubtless a bad thing, but it is for England to consider seriously whether her change to bi-metallicism or that of France and the United States to mono-metallic standard would be the greater evil. If the United States and France, defying the resistance of England, were to prescribe silver and throw upon the London market the enormous quantities of this metal which they possess, the rupee would fall below one shilling, and the consequence would be the bankruptcy of India.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

In the matter of the construction of narrow-gauge Provincial Railways the Government of the United Provinces has set an example to the other Local Governments. The Muttra-Hathras Railway was a good specimen of light and short-length railways with which we hope the country will be gradually intersected. Such railways are likely to do much good. They require small capital, can be worked at a small cost, and by connecting important places which can not be served by the great arterial lines, they contribute materially to the development of the country. The Muttra-Hathras Railway was projected in 1874 by Colonel (now General) Alexander Fraser, then Chief

Engineer of the North-Western Provinces. The extraordinary success of the line encouraged him to project other railways of the kind. In 1877 when the total failure of the monsoon rains in the North Western Provinces made a severe and wide-spread famine inevitable, Colonel Fraser drew a very complete scheme of light railways, which provided narrow gauge lines on the general principle that they should be supplementary to the main railways. It is a remarkable proof of Colonel Fraser's foresight and knowledge of the wants of the Provinces that his scheme practically included almost all the lines that have since been constructed in the United Provinces. In one important respect, however, there has been a departure from Colonel Fraser's scheme. His plan was to construct the whole system from State funds; but some of the projected lines have been taken up by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company and others by the Indian Midland Company. The change is undoubtedly an improvement in the case of the lines which the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have undertaken to construct, inasmuch as the Government has not given a guarantee to that company, but the same thing cannot be said with regard to the projects which have been thrown into the hands of the Indian Midland, which is a guaranteed Company.

One of the narrow-gauge lines projected by Colonel Fraser in 1877 was the Lucknow-Sitapore Railway, which was opened for public traffic the other day by Sir Alfred Lyall. This line is the first part of a railway which is intended to run up through North-Eastern Oudh into Rohilkhand to connect these districts with Lucknow and the larger railway systems beyond. The first section which is 56½ miles in length has been constructed at a cost of about 25 lakhs within two years of commencement of work. The second section of 28 miles to Kherree will be ready in three months more. This will open out the valuable forests in the Kherree district and supply fuel to the great cities of Oudh. It is expected that the third section of 21 miles will be completed by April next, if funds are available. Colonel Lang, the Chief Engineer of the United Provinces in asking Sir Alfred Lyall to declare the Lucknow Sitapore Railway open, said:—"The object of the railway was to open out tracts of country in the Sitapore and Kherree districts, which produce a large surplus supply of food grains and are ill-served with roads; and, when eventually extended to Seraman, to reach the very productive Government forests beyond Gola, Gokaran Nath, and to draw also some trade from Nepal. Even as thus limited it was considered that the line would prove of great benefit to the trade and general welfare of the Province, and a return of 4 per cent on the capital invested might be expected, and that, consequently this Government was justified in undertaking it." The Lucknow Sitapur Railway may be expected to yield 4 per cent. on its capital outlay provided it be worked economically. Such short lines ought to be worked with a purely Native staff as was done with so much advantage in the case of the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway when it existed as a separate and independent line. It is well that the working of the Lucknow Sitapur Railway has been entrusted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company. Whatever doubts may be entertained as to the mischief of constructing railways in this country through the agency of private companies, there can be none as to the desirability of entrusting the working of completed lines to such companies. Sir Alfred Lyall, we are glad to see, is not in favour of keeping the working Railways in the hands of Government. As a matter of fact, none of the State lines in the United Provinces are now under official management, the Cawnpore Achneyra Railway having been made over to the B. B. and C. I. Railway last month.

The United Provinces are already covered with a closer network of railways than is to be found elsewhere in India for any area of equal extent. As Sir Alfred Lyall pointed out in

the course of his excellent speech in declaring the Lucknow-Sitapore Railway open, there are 2084 miles of railway now running in his satrapy as compared with 1,943 miles in Bengal and 1218 in the Punjab. The United Provinces have 49 districts of which all but 8 are traversed by, or in close touch with railways and 4 of these 8 will very soon be traversed by the Indian Midland line. In the last five lines no less than 660 miles of new railway have been opened in those provinces and 410 miles are now under construction. Of these 660 miles, 270 have been constructed by the Local Government at a cost of over a million and a quarter sterling. Sir Alfred Lyall remarked:—"I am quite aware, gentlemen, that these figures represent to persons accustomed to the vast figures of European capital and industry, very modest efforts and comparatively small results, but in India private enterprise has to contend against many risks and difficulties while it is to be remembered that almost all the capital has to come from Europe. And so far as the Local Government is concerned, it should be understood that we can only build railways out of savings; we are bound duly under contract to fixed allotments of income and expenditure; we have no means of raising capital by loans and we can only increase our balances by economic management of existing sources of revenue. We can neither give guarantees to companies, nor induce the Secretary of State, who lives a long way off, to give them in consideration of local needs and interests. All we can do is to work on steadily and prudently, and to lay out and prepare so far as may be in our power the most favourable fields for Railway enterprise." These sensible observations cannot be too carefully borne in mind by enthusiastic advocates of Indian railway extension. The Government cannot be too cautious in taking up new projects or in allowing companies to undertake them under a guarantee. Too much reliance should not be placed on the tabulated returns of railway earnings. As a matter of fact, the railway system of India as a whole is a good deal less flourishing than official reports represent it to be. If the four paying lines—The East Indian railway, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway—were left out of the calculation the results would be far from satisfactory.

H. E. THE VICEROY ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

DURING his short stay at Poona His Excellency the Viceroy received three addresses; one from the local Municipality, one from the Dekkan Education Society, and one from the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha. The last gave occasion for a brilliant and elaborate reply. In course of it His Excellency explained the principles which guided him in appointing the Public Service Commission, and complained bitterly of the pain he had felt by the spirit in which the Commission had been received by the Native Press. Adverting to the character of the Commission he said:

In the first place, I must remind you that the Commission is not like a Parliamentary Commission. In order to obtain a proper representation of those whose interests are likely to be affected, it is not necessary that it should consist of any fixed portion of representatives of those interests. The Commission itself is, in a certain sense, judicial only. It is desirable, of course, that it should contain men well acquainted with the subject; consequently that it should be composed of persons drawn from various classes of the community; but the real representatives of different views and of those whose interests are likely to be affected by the results of the enquiry are the witnesses examined before it."

Turning then to the composition of the Committee His Excellency dwelt upon the character of some of its members and gave reasons which induced him to make selections from particular sections of the Indian Community. He remarked:

"If you consider who are the members of the Commission, you will find that it is constituted upon what I may call a liberal basis. Does there exist in India a man who possesses more justly or more completely the confidence of the native inhabitants than Sir Charles Aitchison?"

Then, again, we were recommended by the Government at Home to put upon the Commission an English lawyer, and I immediately suggested that Sir Charles Turner should be sent out to us, as I knew there was no man who more entirely possessed the good-will, the affection, and the confidence of the natives of India. We then referred the nomination of the other members to the local Governments. As was our duty, we appointed an Eurasian, because the Eurasians are a community which, for special reasons, ought, I think, to be given an opportunity of having their claims heard. Further, the Secretary of State gave a pledge in Parliament that the Uncovenanted Civil Service should be represented; and a member of that body was accordingly added. When, therefore, you come to see the motives by which we were guided, and the conditions and restrictions under which the Commission was constituted, I think you will admit that the interests of all concerned have been carefully considered.

Accepting the premiss that the Commission is not one of enquiry, as Parliamentary Commissions are, but a judicial body the members of which are to bring to their task clear heads, thorough knowledge, and vast experience in handling evidence in the right judicial way, we are bound to admit that the desire to limit the Commissioners to a small number was perfectly right and proper. Committees of the House of Lords are generally large—the Committee which sat at the trial of Warren Hastings was positively unwieldy. A Full Bench once sat in Calcutta which numbered thirteen judges; but for all practical purposes of taking and weighing evidence and pronouncing judgment a much more compact body is greatly to be preferred. The one great thing wanted is unqualified, thorough, absolute, implicit confidence in the rectitude of purpose of the judges, and this having been secured in two such distinguished personages as Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Charles Turner nothing more was needed. The Commission as a bench of judges should include perfectly disinterested persons sitting to administer justice, and not advocates of different sections of the community which they represent, and all representatives should altogether be excluded. His Excellency very justly remarks; "the real representatives of different views and of those whose interests are likely to be affected by the results of the enquiry are the witnesses examined before it." This is, however, not in keeping with what follows. In adverting to the appointment of a Eurasian His Excellency said:—"As was our duty, we appointed an Eurasian, because the Eurasians are a community which, for special reasons, ought, I think, to be given an opportunity of having their claims heard. Further, the Secretary of State gave a pledge in Parliament that the uncovenanted Civil Service should be represented; and a member of that body was accordingly added." It follows consequently that the representatives of the Eurasians and of the Uncovenanted Service (as represented by Eurasians and Europeans—not natives) are to act as advocates of their clients while sitting on the Commission and avail of the opportunity of having their claims heard *in camera*. The other representatives will, by parity of reasoning and *ex hypothesi*, have the same opportunity, and urge their respective claims *in camera*, so that the Commission *in banco* for judicial enquiry, will be a conclave of advocates each having the right of voting and recording judgment, and addressing the President and the law member to influence their votes. One special section, the Civil Service is ensured perfect success by an overwhelming majority of votes in the hands of its representatives. The theory of the witnesses being "the real representatives" breaks down completely under this arrangement. At any rate it is conceded that the representatives in the body of the Commission will carry greater weight than witnesses from the outside. We are distinctly told that "the Eurasians are a community which, for special reasons ought to be given an opportunity of having their claims

heard," and the logical sequence is that those who do not get that "opportunity" are cast out in the cold. We bear not the smallest ill-will against the Eurasians. They may not recognise the Indians as their kith and kin; but they are practically as much Indians as the native Indians are. At best they have only half English blood, but in the great majority of cases, they have one-fourth, one-eighth, or less of that element, the rest being made up of pure Indian blood. Under the American law they would be reckoned as Indians, pure and simple, and as it is our profession and duty to advocate the interests of all Indians, we do not wish to say a single word against their good fortune in being recognised by Government. We cannot, however, we must frankly confess, perceive any "special reason," why they should have so important an advantage over the Parsis of Bombay and the Sikhs of the Punjab. For number, wealth, territorial possessions, and faithful and loyal service to Government, they are not to be equalled by the Eurasian race a hundred times told. The only thing we can conceive is that they dress like Englishmen, and have a more or less, often less, admixture of European blood in them. His Excellency assures us that the scheme of the Commission has "a liberal basis," but we fail to conceive how that is compatible with the preference shown to the Eurasians, a community of about twenty thousand which has never smelt gunpowder over the forty millions of the Punjab who so gallantly fight the battles of our Government.

To turn now to the complaint. It is reported that His Excellency's speech was delivered "with great emphasis and sometimes with emotion," showing that he has been deeply affected by the criticisms of the Native Press on his resolution and appointment of the Civil Service, now called "Public Service" Commission. He said:

"When the Government of India has succeeded, after many years of persistent effort, in obtaining a re-examination of the conditions of the Indian Civil Service, it is indeed a matter for surprise that there should be found—I will not say among you, for I am happy to think that you have repudiated so unworthy an insinuation—but amongst some of those who represent themselves as guides and leaders of Indian Public Opinion, men so incapable of appreciating what has been the character of the English race and its English representatives as to assert in the face of their countrymen that the only object of the Government of India in appointing the Civil Service Commission has been to deceive the people of India, and to resort to a base, mean, and abominable trick for the purpose of restricting still further the privileges of those who are so justly anxious to serve our Sovereign in the Civil Service of their country. Gentlemen, I say again that, amongst the many disheartening incidents which I have experienced, none has more pained and surprised me than the discovery that men who profess to be the representatives of educated opinion in India should have conceived the possibility of Her Majesty's Government at home, and the Indian Administration, conspiring to pass a fraud upon her native subjects."

We feel deeply pained by these remarks. Had they occurred in a political party speech in Great Britain, we would have known how to account for them; but from the mouth of our ruler—the ruler of a subject country—they convey a most portentous meaning, and the nation should ponder over them in all humility and profound consideration. There is not a syllable of threat in them; but one cannot read them without a sense of awe, coming as they do from the mouth of a statesman of the highest calibre specially renowned for the calmness and judicial tone of his temper. No one is more intelligently familiar with the spirit of newspaper criticism than is His Excellency, and trained in the atmosphere of British liberty, party considerations apart, few can claim to be more truly liberal. He must therefore be well aware of the mischievous tendency of his remarks, coming as they did from the mouth of our ruler and representative of our august sovereign. They lay the axe at the root of all criticism, and indeed of the liberty of the press. It cannot be said that the criticisms under notice were wrong, unfair, unjust and immoderate in tone and

therefore fit to be condemned by the ruler concerned; for if the criticised be the party to judge what is moderate and what is just, adieu to all liberty of the press. The law of the land has provided the necessary machinery for the settlement of such issues, and we cannot replace them by another without serious danger. Temperate, moderate, fair, and the like are comparative terms; they mean nothing until they set up a standard of some kind or other for the purpose of comparison. Now, what is the standard of comparison for the tone of newspaper criticism? May we accept the tone of the English press—that of the *Times*, of the *Daily News*, of the *St. James' Gazette*, of the *Telegraph*, or of the *Saturday Review*, not to advert to the *World* or *Truth*, as our standard? If so, can any one venture to tell us, with the smallest regard to truth, that the Native Press exceeds that measure? Take, again, the leading Anglo-Indian papers. The *Pioneer* is reputed to be a quasi-Government organ in which members of Council and high officers of State ventilate their opinions, and its tone is of course fully approved of by Government, for it allows it free circulation without charging any postage. Now, can we adopt the tone it assumes towards the people of this country as the standard for moderation and fair play, to be followed by the Native Press? We may ask the same question as regards our local contemporary of the *Englishman*, as he appeared in the Ilbert Bill days? We are no advocates of vituperation and rancorous charges. We yield to none in the warmth of our loyalty to our gracious Empress than whom a nobler sovereign never wielded a sceptre and strenuously deprecate the use of language calculated to affect in any way our true allegiance and respect for our sovereign and her Government; but we cannot allow criticisms of particular act or acts of particular officer or officers or of particular measures to be barred by such allegiance, and loyalty, and regard for our rulers. We deny too that to doubt the soundness of any particular measure is to charge the Government with "base" "mean" and other discreditable motives, such as His Excellency has fathered on the Native Press. To doubt is one thing, to be positive quite another. To demand evidence is not to condemn the opponent of falsehood and knavery.

It might be said that *in re* the Public Service Commission the doubt and suspicion are wholly unfounded and false, and therefore condemnable. But is the case really so? We are not going to defend the whole Native Press for all and every thing that has been said in it in regard to the measure in question, but as far as we are ourselves concerned we hold that we did not exceed the limits of the evidence we had before us. It may be that the Hon'ble Court of Directors were perfectly sincere when they said that the charter of 1833 abolished the exclusiveness of the Civil Service and threw the door open to all and sundry, and that they intended to work upon the principle laid down; but they did forget for twenty years to make a single appointment in the spirit of the open charter. It may be that the administrative order which circumscribed the noble principle of competition as laid down in the charter of 1833, by making London the centre of examination, was issued with the best of motives, but it did practically exclude native competition. Far be it from us to suspect the good faith of our rulers but the fact remains that as soon as a Bengali successfully passed the examination, gaining high marks in oriental classics, the marks in oriental classics were reduced by one half. The reduction may have been made for a notion that for the discharge of judicial and executive duties in India for Indians a knowledge of Latin and Greek was of greater importance than that of Sanskrit and Arabic; but it did tell against the Indians. The limit of age was at the same time reduced from 22 to 21. The reduction did not tell, and several Indians subsequently passed the examination, and the limit was soon after further reduced to 19 years. We won't say this was done purposely to exclude natives. Perhaps

it was done because it was felt that it was not so good to buy the very best thing stamped with the Hall mark at the very best open market, as to buy immature unfinished things and take the risk of finishing them somehow. The Government of Lord Mayo, however, took it for granted that the natives were totally excluded by the course adopted and offered as a substitute six scholarships. An Act of Parliament was immediately after passed empowering the Local Government to grant direct commissions. This justified the immediate suppression of the scholarships; but the direct commissions never came, Lord Lytton, in a confidential despatch distinctly stated that the low limit of age had practically excluded the natives, and prayed that an Act of Parliament should declare natives not qualified to compete at all, he having started a Brummagem service which all, except perhaps he and his supporters, knew for certain would break down in a short time. This is what he said:

"We all know that these claims and expectations never can, or will, be fulfilled. We have had to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them; and we have chosen the least forward course. The application to Natives of the competitive examination system as conducted in England and the recent reduction in the age at which candidates can compete are all so many deliberate and transparent subterfuges for stultifying the Act, and reducing it to a dead letter. Since I am writing confidentially, I do not hesitate to say that both the Governments of England and of India appear to me up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the word of promise they have uttered to the ear." This is stronger language than the Native Press ever dare employ against the policy enunciated by Government. Be that as it may a movement followed for raising the age limit, and it was supported by the highest authorities, including the then Viceroy, Lord Ripon, but it failed. Lord Kimberley thought that it was better for Government to run all the risks of getting indifferent articles, failures, and bad bargains, sometimes ending in dementia, than to raise the age limit—of course, for the sake of administrative efficiency and not with the malign view of excluding Indians. We admit the rectitude of purpose in all these acts; but having the facts before us we beg to be permitted to form our own opinion as to the ultimate results of the Commission just issued, and that without being accused of disloyalty and bad motives. It would be a trite axiom to repeat that a measure may break down without having a bad motive underlying it, and a person may disapprove of a measure, without attributing a bad motive to the framer thereof. In the present case, we freely, frankly, sincerely, without any qualification whatever believe and declare that Lord Dufferin has been impelled by the best of motives, and yet we cannot shake off the impression that the Commission will not promote the admission of Indians to the Civil Service to the extent we desire.

MR. TAWNEY'S REPLY.

THE *Indian Mirror* of the 14th instant contains the following letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University to the Secretary to the Students' Association:—

Senate House, 11th November.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 158, and, in reply, to inform you that the extract from the *Hindu Patriot*, therein quoted, is erroneous.

The marks, on which the list forwarded to the *Gazette* was based, were not sent to the Registrar by luggage train.

They were either sent by post to the Registrar, or made over to him by the Examiners personally. The answer papers of the Examinees were as usual forwarded by luggage train bearing.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd) CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg., Registrar.

Newspaper editors labour under considerable disadvantage when referring to departmental details and we acknowledge our errors whenever we find

ourselves so situated. In the present case, however, we have nothing to retract or atone for. The reply is disingenuous. It recalls to mind the language of Under Secretaries of State when called upon to meet awkward questions in the House of Commons, or the shifts of fencing witnesses under cross-examination. It shuts out of the line the question raised by us, does not meet it. In our issue of August 30 we said in substance :—

1. That certain parcels containing examination papers &c were found lying *unopened* in the lobby of the Senate House long after the results of the last Entrance Examination had been announced in the official *Gazette*.

2. That the rules about the Head Examiner's re-examining at least ten per cent of the answer papers after the under examiners had assessed and assigned marks to them had been broken.

The Registrar does not openly question the accuracy of the first statement. On the contrary the language of his para 3 implies an admission, which is artistically enveloped by reference to the "luggage train bearing" which neither concerns us nor the public in any way.

The second statement is not traversed at all. It turns upon the first, and that being admitted there is no room left for a contradiction. It is idle to draw a line of distinction between "answer papers" and mark rolls. Granted that the mark rolls were handed over to the Registrar by the examiners, or sent by post, it does not alter the case in the least. The rolls so delivered were imperfect, and not ready for publication. Under the rule cited by us they should have been checked by the Head Examiners after re-examining the answer-papers to the extent of ten per cent, and this was not done and could not have been done when the Examiners (not the Head Examiners) made over the rolls to the Registrar, for the obvious reason that the answer-papers were then in transit in luggage vans. The rule was adopted only last year to prevent carelessness in marking which was the theme of general complaint after the Horodian slaughter of 1885; and the gravamen of our charge is that the wholesome rule was neglected in regard to the parcels we referred to. The importance of the rule is best illustrated by the case of Tinkori Chowdhuri, who was plucked at the last B. A. examination, but after four months one of the examiners declared there had been some error in marking, and that the boy deserved more marks, and so he was passed. How many such errors did take place in regard to the 3300 Entrance candidates who were plucked in April last has not been ascertained; but on the principle of "the foot of Hercules" even the Registrar can not deny that there were some; and these could not be rectified because of the omission we complain of.

Latest News and Notes.

THE Viceroy does not reach Calcutta on the 13th of December as announced before. The date now fixed is Tuesday the 14th of December. The arrangements, however, of the previously fixed day will hold good.

We are glad to learn that the *Statesman* defamation case is to be dropped. The case should not have gone to a jury at all after the expression of regret by Mr Knight on Mr Miller's death and Mr Miller's friends were extremely ill-advised in pressing the charge after the majority of the jury had found for Mr Knight. Better sense, however, has at last prevailed and the scandal is to end. Messrs Barrow and Orr on behalf of Mr Knight have addressed to the solicitors of the late Mr Miller, a letter containing Mr. Knight's *amende honorable* and the apology has been accepted by his friends.

Mr. Gibbons, the Assam planter who was convicted the other day of forgery is, we understand, to be released. The Viceroy, it is said, has been moved, and His Excellency has obtained the approval of the High Court for the remission. We would not much wonder if the rumour turned out to be true, for our Anglo-Indian friends have been moving heaven and earth to make a martyr of the forger, and whatever they set their hearts, upon now-a-days is sure to be won. Mr. Gibbons' prison experiences have not been of a very uncomfortable order, as he was we are told, a first class passenger by steamer and rail on his way down to Calcutta and was in consideration of his 'delicate' health, located in Capua Minor where the gods annually assemble to summer it away. The whole drama

could not have a more fitting epilogue than the prisoner's release at the Viceroy's instance on the motion of Mr Gibbons' disconsolate friends. The effect, however, we deem it our duty to inform the Government, would not be of a most healthy character.

THE legislative season of Bengal has just commenced. On Saturday the Bengal Council met and the Municipalities Amalgamation Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Harrison the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, the Hon. Mr. Allen, the Hon. Moulvi Abdul Jubber, the Hon. Mr. Irving the Hon. Babu Kally Nath Mitter, and the Hon. Mr. Reynolds with instructions to report on the 10th of January. It is impossible that the Bill can be considered in all its bearings by the Committee within the short time that has been fixed. But the Government seem to be bent on hurrying the measure through and we have it on the authority of His Honor the President of the Council that the hurry is due to "a rather unusual request" of the Government of India, to which the President did not think it desirable further to allude. Whatever the nature of the "request" may be, nothing can be more regrettable than that such an important legislative measure should be hurried through the in this way. The story of the adverse despatch given currency to by the *Statesman* is officially contradicted by His Honor who said:—I may refer to some misapprehension which has existed, and found expression in the papers, that recently we have received from the Secretary of State some communications which affected the Bill very seriously. I may say that up to yesterday, no intimation of any kind had been received from the Secretary of State upon the subject.

We heartily welcome the distinguished English visitors who have and are going to grace our shores during the cold weather. They include scions of the royal family, such as the Princess Beatrice and they will find a right loyal welcome from the devoted people of India. Eminent statesmen who at one time or other may fairly be expected to have the destinies of the vast Empire in their hand, do well to personally examine its resources and its requirements to prepare themselves for a successful administration. Genuine English patriots imbued with feelings of sympathy and commiseration for the unfortunate millions of India can never allow themselves any rest till their grievances, so far as may lie in their power, are removed. The Indian tour of these distinguished statesmen and politicians ought, therefore, to be taken every advantage of for acquainting them with the correct state of circumstances. The vitiated atmosphere of Anglo-Indian bureaucracy which they are apt most to live in during their short Indian sojourn, is not at all calculated to do so and it behoves the Indian public to devise means for furthering this desirable object. We are therefore sincerely glad to learn that a movement has been set on foot for giving receptions to eminent Englishmen now on visit to India, not for making them partake of sumptuous Indian hospitality alone but for enlisting their sympathies in our cause and for furnishing them with correct information about Indian matters. Bombay has taken the lead already and Calcutta we are glad to notice is not behindhand in her preparations. A party was given the other day by Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoi of Bombay to Sir Roper and Lady Lethbridge. In acknowledging the toast of his health proposed by his host, Sir Roper Lethbridge said that his object in coming to India, after his retirement, was to visit his old and beloved friends of former days, and to acquire an intimate knowledge of the people of this country, which might assist him in the discharge of his duties in Parliament to further their advancement and amelioration. He assured the company that his chief object in getting into Parliament was to be able to represent and promote the best interests of this country. "Advantage we trust will be taken of the forthcoming National Congress which is to be held at the British Indian Association Rooms, during the Xmas holidays, for acquainting our distinguished visitors with our wants and our aspirations."

We should have thought that if the Queen's Jubilee could not be made an occasion for conferring important political privileges on the people of India with regard to existing institutions, some little concessions might be made regarding such others as are about to be called into life. The North Western Provinces Legislative Council the estab-

lishment of which has just been sanctioned is to be but too like the others and the recognition of representative principles which the people of those provinces earnestly prayed for has not been made. A proclamation appears in the last *Gazette of India*, placing the Provinces under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 for the making of laws and regulations. The provisions of the Act will have effect in the Provinces from the 1st of December and the Lieutenant Governor is authorised to nominate nine gentlemen "for his assistance in making laws and regulations." The North Western Provinces are unfortunately not so well situated with regard to her public men as Bengal and they are not likely to fare any better than this province. The constitution of the Council requires the nine nominated gentlemen to be "Councilmen and not councillors" as a contemporary happily expresses it. The augmented number of legislative mills of India is more calculated to do harm than good by affording facilities for hasty legislative action and this new addition is not the happiest indication of the principles of the 'Home Rule' or 'Decentralization' that the Government of India might have given. If however the protests of the people have gone for nothing, we trust that care will be taken to make the nominations as popular as possible and that such will be the case so long as Sir Alfred Lyall is at the helm of the North West Provinces affairs, we have little reason to doubt. Much of course will depend upon how these nominations are made, and the evils of a defective constitution may be minimized by appointing worthy and representative men.

THE next Examination for filling up the vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Government of India Secretariats and the Departments directly attached thereto will be held on Monday, the 17th of January next. The Examination will be simultaneously held at three centres namely, Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore, the Calcutta Examination being held at the Senate House of the Calcutta University. The probable number of vacancies to be competed for is 3 in the Upper Division Clerkships and 9 in the Lower Division. Of the 3 vacancies to be competed for in the Upper Division 2 will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examination to be held at Calcutta and one for the candidate who passes best at Allahabad or Lahore. Of the 9 vacancies to be competed for in the Lower Division, 6 will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examination to be held at Calcutta, and 3 for those who pass the examinations to be held at Allahabad and Lahore.

WE VERY much regret to learn that Sir Charles Aitchison is so unwell that he is unable to continue his usual cold-weather tour and will come back to Lahore as soon as he can gather sufficient strength to do so. Sir Charles' appointment to the presidency of the Public Service Commission is so thoroughly popular that it would be a matter of great regret if his failing health should disable him from taking up his duties. We are informed on very reliable authority that the Commission will not assemble before January and we hope that Sir Charles will by that time have fully recovered his health and be able to take up his duties.

Mr. Harrison has offered a handsome challenge, shield now under preparation by Messrs. Hamilton & Co. of this city, to be competed for annually in cricket matches between members of certain schools of Calcutta. One of the terms we are told is that at the end of ten years, the shield will remain in the possession of the school or institution that heads the list in the aggregate play of the ten years; but it will be held annually till that time by the school which is successful in each year, irrespective of aggregate results. Cricket and foot ball have of late come to be the favourite pastimes of our boys and we trust there will be a goodly number of competitors for the shield. Mr. Harrison's plan of encouraging the physical education of our young men is very effective and economic withal, since one shield will be supposed to afford encouragement for ten years. In this connection we have heard the story of Mr. Harrison's intention of filling up the College Square for the use of the competing teams. We trust the story is not a true one, for apart from the costs of the undertaking, it would be a bad day for Calcutta if all its serviceable water-reservoirs were to be gradually filled up and the town left to the tender mercies of a system of notoriously defective water-works. If Mr. Harrison is in right earnest he

should have no difficulty in providing a suitable playground for our ambitious cricketers. We trust managers of schools and the Director of Public Instruction will respond to Mr. Harrison's invitation by affording facilities to the students of gaining some preliminary efficiency.

WHATEVER may be the result of the Viceroy's visit to Haidrabad regarding the settlement of the H. H. Nizam's differences with his minister, there is one passage in his Excellency's speech at the State Banquet which should be regarded with more than ordinary interest. In proposing the Nizam's health Lord Dufferin observed:—"Indeed, I do not know in the world a more enviable position than that of the Princes of India, enjoying as they do under the aegis of the British *imperium* an absolute immunity from those anxieties by which chiefly European States are perpetually exercised; namely, dangers threatening them without, and the fear of revolution within. They are able to give their whole time and attention to the most interesting and the noblest tasks which can occupy the human mind—the advancement of their States along the road of progress, and the increase in material welfare and happiness of the millions who are entrusted to their charge. Such a field as this is amply sufficient to satisfy the widest ambition or the most soaring aspiration that ever entered the heart of man; and not only so, but they have the additional satisfaction of knowing that her Majesty and her Government have but one desire; that is, to extend to them on all occasions the heartiest sympathy and assistance; to do everything in their power to augment their prestige, support their authority, and enhance their personal consideration. In return we ask them for nothing but that they should administer their States wisely and beneficently in accordance with their lights and the local requirements of their situation; for the long years of traditional and unswerving loyalty exhibited through many generations on their part, renders even the mention of such a requirement as fidelity to their Sovereign unnecessary."

Though not expressing disapproval of the unhappy differences that are tearing asunder this historic State, the Viceroy in his exhortation to "administer wisely and beneficently in accordance with their lights and the local requirements of their situation" gave a most unmistakable hint. As for the "enviable position of our Princes, most of them will, we are sure be inclined to join issue with his Excellency, for though wearing no crown, their heads lie most uneasy. The Political Officers in nine cases out of every ten make their lives simply not worth living, though Viceroys may not be allowed to know anything of it.

We make room for the following from the *Indian Spectator* with pleasure:—Calcutta too requires to be stirred up. What has become of the memoir of Babu Kristo Doss Pal for which nearly half dozen candidates were in the field soon after his death? If any one deserved a faithful record after his death of what manner of man he was when living, it was Babu Kristo Doss. Though the son of a commoner, Rajas and princes and other elites of the land delighted to be seen in his company and to be reckoned amongst his friends. Not a measure was thought of or discussed in Council by Government, but the first question was to know what would Kristo Doss say to it. There was not an European, official or non-official, but had recourse to the Babu in any case requiring consultation. Yet with such an enviable position the Babu never lost his balance. Mr. Gladstone has reviewed Trevelyan's *Life of Macaulay* in the *Quarterly*, and in the course of the review he mentions that Macaulay, though courted by royalty and fawned on by the aristocracy, never thought of keeping an equipage of his own till after his return from India. The same was the case with Babu Kristo Doss. Though moving in the highest circles, he was simple and inexpensive in his taste to the last, and was always seen going to the Council Chamber in Government House on meeting days in a common hackery or a hired palanquin. It is related of Dickens that on one occasion he received a £1,000 note from the famous Holloway with a request that the novelist would but introduce Holloway's name in one of his works. Dickens, without making any fuss about the matter, quietly returned the money without any note or remark. A similar anecdote is related of Babu Kristo Doss. On one occasion a grandee of the land, whose case was shortly to come on before Government, which involved the

grant of a large amount of money, bespoke the Babu's advocacy of his cause in the *Hindoo Patriot* by sending him a large *douceur* in advance. The Babu, however, knew himself too well. He took one or two intimate friends into his confidence in regard to the circumstance and then quietly sent back the money to the donor with the intimation that if his cause was just, the *Hindoo Patriot* would require no inducement for its advocacy. Well may Calcutta be proud of such a man and well may the Bengalees preserve such a career in amber. But we have recourse again to the same question—what have our friends over the way done in this matter?

It may not be generally known on this side, that Kristo Doss's immediate predecessor in the editorial chair of the *Hindoo Patriot* was a man of no ordinary mark. Hurris Chunder Mookerjee enjoyed no ordinary reputation both amongst Natives and Europeans by the conduct of his paper. During the Mutinies, the *Patriot* in the Babu's hands, was more than a match for the combined strength of all the English papers of Bengal, and during the Indigo Rebellion, as it is called, the Babu piloted the cause of the *Jaquerie* in such a masterly way that he extorted respect even from his opponents. He too was cut off prematurely, and strange as it may appear, Calcutta owes the record of his life to a Bombay man. This life is contained in a book entitled *Lights and Shades of the East*. We may also add that towards the subscription which was got up in honour of the deceased, Bombay sent its quota—the Bombay subscription being promoted by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali. A Reading Room known as Hurris Reading Room, attached to the office of the British Indian Association, is the form of the testimonial which preserves the memory of the Babu to the present generation.

Hurris Chunder was a famous hand at repartee. In the heated language indulged in during the Mutinies, the Bengali English papers were fond of using the phrase "vile Asiatics." The Babu on one occasion quietly replied that the infatuated beings who so lightly sported with the expression would see the enormity of their conduct in doing so if they did not forget in their passion "that their own Jesus Christ was the head of the Asiatics," and ever afterwards, the adjective was dissociated from the noun. It is indeed lamentable in the extreme that our really great and good men whose life-work has been the welfare of their native country should, when they pass away, have so little recognition of their ability, work and virtues. The glorious services of our illustrious predecessors have been, it is true, appreciated at their proper worth, but the grateful country has done but little to commemorate those services in a fitting manner. A memoir of the Hon'ble Kristo Doss Pal is in the course of preparation; but Hurishe's life yet remains to be written, and the invaluable services of both remain to be adequately recognised and rewarded. This cry from the far West will, let us hope, bring our countrymen to a proper sense of duty, for they seem to be lamentably wanting in it.

Telegrams.

A plot hatched at the Cadets' School in Sofia, has been discovered to murder the Bulgarian Regents and others favouring their cause. Several arrests have been made.

ALL the Powers with the exception of England have acquiesced in the candidacy of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne. England desires to consult the Bulgarians in the matter before agreeing.

The Bulgarians are strongly averse to the candidacy of Prince Nicholas, of Mingrelia.

The *Official Messenger* announces that France protects Russian subjects in Roumelia because there are no German Consuls in that province, but Germany protects Russians in Bulgaria.

His Majesty the Sultan received General Kaulbars in private audience.

In a speech made by the Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag, his Majesty said that the policy of the German Empire was to exert that influence which resulted from Germany's love of peace, and by a close friendship with both her

neighbours to maintain concord among the Powers.

His Majesty then announced that an increase in the German army was necessary, owing to the increase in the armies of the adjoining States.

THE German army has been increased by forty-one thousand men.

GENERAL Kaulbars and all the Russian Consuls in Bulgaria and Roumelia have left, and the protection of the Russian subjects has been entrusted to the French Consular body.

GENERAL Kaulbars has started for Russia from Constantinople.

It is understood that Russia will decline to enter into any negotiation for the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty until the Powers have procured the resignation of the Regency and the dissolution of the Sobranje.

AN Italian Green-book just published shows that Italy supported Prince Alexander until he abdicated; and the Regency after his abdication. Italy, while admitting Russia's claim to special influence in Bulgaria, deprecates Russia delaying the settlement of the question at issue.

AN encounter took place on Tuesday between the Police and a gang of moonlighters at Kerry, and after a brisk fusillade eight of the latter were captured.

A portion of the Paris papers are reviving the controversy respecting the English occupation of Egypt.

AN extraordinary Council was held at Dublin Castle, at which General Sir Redvers Buller was present.

A report is current that the Council has resolved to adopt energetic measures for the repression of illegal combinations against the payment of rent in Ireland.

THE authorities have prohibited the holding of a National League meeting at Sligo.

THE Imperial Parliament meets on January 13th, for the purpose of discussing the reforms in the procedure of the House of Commons.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding between England and China for the cession of Port Hamilton by China.

THE Socialist demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday before last passed off quietly. There were upwards of 50,000 present, and the usual Socialist resolutions were carried.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Aden that the Captain and seven of the crew of the French war vessel *Penguin*, having landed at Ambadu to obtain water, were set upon and murdered by Esa Somali.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principle being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses.

Mr. E. GUYOT a Chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undoubtedly the best remedy for colds, bronchitis, and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder put a tablespoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in case of skin and scalp diseases, PRICKLY-HEAT, and for Eczema.

Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thompson and Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Note and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London. No 11

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette—November 24, 1886.

GENERAL.—Mr. L. P. Shirres, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Gya, is appointed to perform the function of a Collector under section 4 act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district, vice Baboo Makunda Deb Mookerjee.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Captain H. G. Cooke of his commission in the Purnea rifles.

Mr. Fredrick Alexander Shillingford is appointed to be Lieutenant in the Purnea Rifles, vice Lieutenant R. Wakler resigned.

Lieutenant F. A. Shillingford is appointed act to as Commandant of the Purnea Rifles during the absence on leave, of Captain A. Weeks, or until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Reilly, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, is appointed to be substantive protempore Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots, with effect from the 22nd instant, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. J. Marsden, or until further orders.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under section 128 chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, District and Sessions Judge Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month and half under the note to rule 2, section 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. F. W. Badcock.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Magistrate and Collector, Dinagopore, acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, from the 28th October to the 7th instant both days inclusive.

Mr. A. Manson, Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 21st to the 31 October 1886, both days inclusive.

Moulvie Wahidullah, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunas, is appointed to have charge of the Barasat sub-division of that district.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, C.S., has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

Mr. E. M. Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Tajpore sub-division in the district of Durbhunga, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Earle, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Sant Prasad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, on leave, is transferred temporarily to Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad.

POLICE.—Mr. C. A. Fisher, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th proximo.

Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

An Examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department of this College will be held on 17th January 1887. For further particulars see *Gazettes of India and Calcutta*. or apply to the Principal.

Seepore.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Sreemutty Badam Coomaree Dassee late of No. 59 Chitpore Road in Calcutta widow of the late Baboo Nobo Coomar Mullick deceased to be granted to the Administrator General of Bengal for the time being the sole Executor and Trustee named in the said last Will of the said deceased.

CALCUTTA } A. F. N. Watkins,
22nd November 1886 } Attorney.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Applications for the appointment of Law Lecturer will be received by the Registrar up to December 10-1886.

The Salary is at present Rs250 per mensem, and the Law School which is under the control of the Law Lecturer is open throughout the year except from August 1st to October 15th and from the first Monday in December to the 2nd January.

Candidates are required to hold a position not inferior to that of a pleader in the Chief Court of the Punjab and to possess a sufficient knowledge of Urdu to be able to lecture in that language.

Senate Hall, Lahore } Registrar
November 10. 1886. } Punjab University

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On the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway at Gya-bares a five roomed Bungalow with usual conveniences.

Gyabares is 3,500. feet above Sea Level and is below the cloud line, the climate is all that can be desired for Invalids. A fully qualified Native Medical Practitioner resides in the neighbourhood.

The Residence is well suited for the Family of Native Gentleman and it is to let at a very moderate rental. Apply to

Darjeeling } W. Stevenson, secretary
The 9th Augst } D. H. Railway Darjeeling.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety. COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

Vote granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF

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Premium...	RS. AS. P. 21 5 4	RS. AS. P. 24 8 8	RS. AS. P. 28 10 0	RS. AS. P. 33 14 8

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18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.

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If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectacles.



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All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patients.



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2 lbs in 20 minutes

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THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.

An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to purchaser. A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited. N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers

AMONIAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinder. 4th size...Cash 250 2lb „ „ „ 175. N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

CASH PRICES.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case Cash Rs 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case Cash Rs 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case Cash Rs 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Robber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wire
Coolers, Rubber Bands, Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. Cash Rs. 22

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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis, irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and who or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT
SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or supper," and invaluable for Invalids and young children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for India and the colonies, keeping for years in all climates, being in a concentrated form. Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort by the Royal Navy. Retailled by Chemists, Grocers, &c., air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d. Sole Proprietors—H. SCHWEITZER & Co, 10, ADAM Street LONDON. and all wholesale Houses.

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*The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches
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The amount to credit of this Fund is £50,000, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims.

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Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	...	...	...	Rs.
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5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	" 250
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